

Ramp Compression Experiments

J. H. Eggert, R. F. Smith, M. Bastea, J. R. Rygg, G. W. Collins

June 10, 2009

Atomic Processes in Plasmas Monterey, CA, United States March 23, 2009 through March 26, 2009

Disclaimer

This document was prepared as an account of work sponsored by an agency of the United States government. Neither the United States government nor Lawrence Livermore National Security, LLC, nor any of their employees makes any warranty, expressed or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights. Reference herein to any specific commercial product, process, or service by trade name, trademark, manufacturer, or otherwise does not necessarily constitute or imply its endorsement, recommendation, or favoring by the United States government or Lawrence Livermore National Security, LLC. The views and opinions of authors expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of the United States government or Lawrence Livermore National Security, LLC, and shall not be used for advertising or product endorsement purposes.

Ramp Compression Experiments

J.H. Eggert, R.F. Smith, M. Bastea, J.R. Rygg, and G.W. Collins Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore CA

The past several years have seen dramatic improvements in dynamic ramp compression experiments to measure stress-density using laser and pulsed-power drivers (figure 1). Goals for future experiments center on achieving higher pressures while keeping the samples in a solid phase, and applying additional diagnostics to probe the materials.

We developed a new laser driven ramp compression technique capable of achieving pressures of 1500 GPa in diamond.² This new ramp-drive technique has been used recently in a variety of experiments including the equation of state of metals and x-ray diffraction. We will present recent results on the EOS of tantalum, and diffraction of iron.

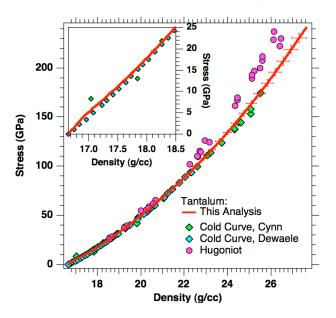


Figure 1. Pulsed-dower-driven ramp compression data for tantalum taken at the Z-machine.¹

Figure 2. Powder X-ray diffraction target and beam configuration shot at the Omega laser.

References

[1] D. K. Bradley, J. H. Eggert, R. F. Smith, S. T. Prisbrey, D. G. Hicks, D. G. Braun, J. Biener, A. V. Hamza, R. E. Rudd, G. W. Collins, PRL, To be published (2009).

[2] J. Eggert, M. Bastea, D.B.Reisman, S. Rothman, J.P.Davis, M. Knudson, D.B.Hayes, R.T.Gray, D. Erskine, and G. W. Collins, in *Shock Compression of Condensed Matter*, edited by J. W. Forbes (AIP Press, Melville, NY, 2007), p. 91.

^{*} eggert1@llnl.gov This work performed under the auspices of the U.S. DOE by LLNL under Contract DE-AC52-07NA27344.